



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

March 11, 1972

#417

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O: Organization G: Gay
BS: Bookstore P: Publication
C: College
CoP: Community Paper
F: Factory organizing
LP: Leftist Periodical
NS: News Service
PS: Print Shop
R: Radio
Re: Research
TW: Third World
U: Underground
W: Women

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01002. C
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 Ticker, 137 E. 22nd St. 9C, New York, N.Y. 10010 C
 Guardian, 32 W. 22nd St., New York, N.Y. 10010 LP
 Workers World, 46 W. 21st St., New York, N.Y. 10010 Workers World Party Paper
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 North American Congress on Latin America Newsletter, Box 57, Cathedral Station,
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 University Review, 2929 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025 U
 Revolutionary People's Communication Network, 248 W. 102 St., Apt. 1B, New York,
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 Luis Lauredo, Latin American Student Org., Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y. 10025 TWO
 Third World Media News, 475 Riverside Drive Rm. 1935, New York, N.Y. 10027
 Young Lords Party, 1678 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10029 TWO
 Observation Post, Finley Student Center, City College, 133rd St. & Convent Ave..
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 Washington Park Spirit, 184 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12210 U
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Black Student Union, State Univ. of N.Y. at Buffalo, Box 0, Norton Hall,
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 14214. C

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Quack, 1135 North 8th St. Terre Haute, Ind. 47807. U
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Worker's Power, 14131 Woodward, 3rd Floor, Highland Park, Mich. 48203. International Socialist Paper.
Parents and Students for Community Control, 12019 Linwood, Detroit, Mich. 48206. O
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Red Times, PO Box 08141, 15 St. & Grand River Station, Detroit, Mich., 48208. U
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Black Workers Youth Congress, c/o Gregory Hicks, 14649 Stansbury, Detroit Mich. 48235. TW

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 49503. U

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 Challenge, Quad-City Community News Service, PO Box 4379, Davenport, Iowa 52802 U

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 Morning Star, Box 252, Oshkosh, Wisc. 54901

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 Minnesota 55404 GO
 Hundred Flowers, Box 7152, Powder Horn Sta., Minneapolis, Minn 55407 U

ILLINOIS: Ken Rattner, Box 700 Lake Forest Col., Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
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 Community Defense Coalition, 112 W. Main Street, Danville, Ill 61832 O
 Big Muddy Gazette, PO Box 892, Carbondale, Ill 62901 U

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 St. Louis New Times, 303 N. Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108 U

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 Japan Congress Against The A and H Bombs, Sangiin Bekkan, Nagatacho, Chiyoda, Ku,
 Tokyo, Japan
 Roger Hobbit, Beheiren, Shinjuku-Ku, Kagurazaka, 6-44 Ishii Bldg., Tokyo, Japan GI
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 Tokyo, Japan
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 Information Office, Box 5427, Beirut, Lebanon
 PLO, Information and National Guidance Dept., PO Box 5383, Beirut, Lebanon
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PO Box 1767, Manila, D-4, Philippines

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Vietnam Courier, 46 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam
Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, Hanoi, Vietnam

ZAMBIA: Zimbabwe News, Zimbabwe African National Union, Box 2331, Lusaka, Zambia

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Updated to March 9, 1972

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NEW YORK: United Farm Workers, 19 W. 34th St., New York, NY, 10001
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The Rat, Box 375, New York, NY, 10009 W
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 Cabal, 341 Bloor St, W., rm 626, Toronto Ontario, Canada U

CHILE: INCA, Casilla 5394, Santiago, Chile

ENGLAND: Black People's Information Centre, 154 Barnsbury Rd, London N1, England

JAPAN: Japan Congress Against A and H Bombs, 4th Fl, Akimoto Bldg, 2-19 Tsukasa-Cho, Kanda,
 Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

LEBANON: Al Huriah, Box 857, Beirut, Lebanon.

VIETNAM: Huynh Van LY, South Vietnam in Struggle, c/o Dazima Hanoi, 19, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi,
 Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

[Note to editors: be sure to see graphics section for photos to go with this story.]

NORTHERN IRELAND: AN AMERICAN VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

by George Cohen

LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: George Cohen is an American photographer who just returned from two weeks in Northern Ireland. While there he wrote these two short stories in which he gives some of his impressions of this tiny war-torn country and the Catholic minority which is struggling for liberation.]

THE STREETS OF BELFAST

BELFAST (LNS)--The sun rarely shines in Belfast during the winter months. A permanent gloom in the form of a low hanging mist and foul smelling smoke from the thousands of coal-burning fireplaces makes this city most depressing. But this, of course, is the very least of it. Belfast is an occupied city under virtual martial law, reminding you of a Hollywood film on Germany during World War II. This time the Gestapo is made up of British troops.

The visitor immediately becomes aware of the saracens (British armored cars) roaming the city streets with automatic rifle barrels protruding from narrow slits. Unseen eyes are watching YOU. Every day, in any section of the city, you can see British soldiers ducking into doorways or crouching against buildings. These young mercenaries are scared and angry, and they can't help but show it.

A state of urban guerrilla warfare exists here. In Belfast, as in Indo-China, there are no fronts; the guerrillas are everywhere. And since January 30th, when thirteen Catholic demonstrators were murdered by the British, the IRA (Irish Republican Army) has gained hundreds of new recruits and thousands of supporters. The Official wing of the IRA has put revolutionary theory into practice by joining the Provisionals in bombing attacks. Every day several buildings are leveled. Every day snipers attack British soldiers, and quite often banks and other establishments are robbed.

And throughout all this, the British are increasing their reaction. Internment is escalating; there are now about 1,000 imprisoned without charge or trial. Catholic homes are raided; doors are beaten down, back yards are dug up in search of arms and ammunition. Any male over sixteen is subject to "arrest", more women are being detained than in the past, and the torture is becoming more intense.

Morale among the Catholic working people has never been higher. Children of six or seven talk of their hatred of the British troops in a cool and unemotional way. Wives of internees have not resigned themselves to the fate of their husbands; many have joined women's action groups. And the older people, who have waited a long time, can see freedom on the horizon.

*****-30-*****

"We find embezzlement, thievery, knavery and criminal carelessness in American government,"

--Richard Nixon, Oct. 3, 1952

MARCH IN DERRY

LONDONDERRY (LNS)--On Sunday, February 27, the Derry Women's Action Committee planned a protest march over the same route as the one which ended in the slaughter of thirteen unarmed civilians on January 30. I drove from Belfast in a rented Volkswagen with two students. Just outside Derry we were stopped at a roadblock by British troops. The car and our belongings were searched and a geiger counter type of device combed our bodies in search of arms.

Derry is a unique city. Within its borders lies a liberated island, the Catholic ghetto. The people have erected sturdy barricades consisting of burned out automobiles, broken pavement and anything they can get their hands on. It is a city within a city, self-sustaining and free.

There is a conspicuous absence of British soldiers. The people talk freely in the streets, IRA literature is openly distributed and its members are out in the open. We came across a group of IRA trainees drilling on a side street wearing black berets and determined expressions.

About 3,000 people gathered in the bitter cold mid-afternoon carrying banners. As the march began a freezing rain fell, and there were strong gusts of wind, but as expected, the weather did not diminish the enthusiasm. Only the press, who were out in force, had a difficult time of it.

The route took us down a steep hill on a winding series of streets, past hollowed-out houses, barricades and cheering well-wishers. On the way we were gassed by one of the helicopters watching us from above (later denied by the British). We were temporarily halted, but the people are used to such interruptions and the march proceeded.

Once we had arrived at the exact spot of the massacre, a flat-bed truck pulled up and we heard several speakers, including Bernadette Devlin. Before the speeches were over a group of boys broke away to confront the British troops who had gathered with saracens and water cannons. The children threw stones, bricks and milk bottles. This lasted for almost an hour, the attackers getting dangerously close. But this time the troops had been given orders to restrain themselves. The British government did not want a repeat performance of Bloody Sunday, which only escalated the militancy of the Catholic minority.

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"I call on Adlai Stevenson to renounce his previously expressed ideas and declare unequivocally that he opposes recognition of Red China and supports free [sic.] China. . . Unless he does this, he forfeits the right to even be considered for the presidency."

--Richard Nixon, Oct. 29, 1952

"Know your enemy for what he is: a godless, ruthless, realistic and sinister foe that has infiltrated some of our key institutions."

--Richard Nixon, Oct. 4, 1952

THAILAND: THE WIDENING WAR IN INDOCHINA
by The Indochina Information Collective
LIBERATION News Service

BANGKOK, Thailand (LNS)--Though it proudly claims never to have been colonized unlike other countries in Indochina, for most of the population of Thailand, the living conditions are the same as if they had been. For everyone except the western-educated ruling elite, life is very hard. A "coup" which took place last fall only formalized what had been almost absolute rule by Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn. 85% of the country are peasants. For the rest, unions are outlawed and U.S. companies are given a free hand.

As the Chase Manhattan Bank Economic Research Division itself said: "U.S. military spending has been a prime factor in propelling the economy." There are 11 U.S. bases in Thailand--all have played a major role in bombing raids over the rest of Indochina.

But of course American troops are not there to propel the economy. They're there as Chase Manhattan explains, because "Thailand promises to be an excellent investment and sales area for Americans if the rebel insurgency can be contained." But far from being contained, insurgency in Thailand seems to be on the rise.

Thailand's military forces are presently engaged in a full-fledged offensive against Thai guerrillas in the northeastern part of that country. Two government divisions with artillery and air support are fighting in at least three provinces and as many as 15,000 villagers have been forced to leave their homes following the brutal pattern of the search and destroy missions so familiar in South Vietnam. Heavy casualties are reported on both sides, and in one area government troops are surrounded and guerrilla firepower has been sufficient to prevent the dropping of supplies or land of reinforcements.

In retrospect, there are clear indications that the Thai military leaders didn't undertake this campaign entirely on their own without "a little help from their friends".

The U.S. has almost as much reason as does the Thai government for wanting the guerrillas--who have steadily gained strength, numbers, and public support in the past three years--to be crushed.

Since 1965 the U.S. has built airbases on Thai soil and used them to launch many of its bombing attacks against North and South Vietnam and later against Laos and Cambodia. During that time the U.S. also used Thai mercenary troops to fight in Laos and Vietnam.

In return the U.S. has given the Thai government more than \$2 billion in aid and has taken an active part in training the Thai army and equipping it with modern weapons.

Now that public pressure has forced the Nixon administration to withdraw most American troops from Vietnam, Thailand has become even more crucial to the U.S. strategy in Indochina. In place of these

troops Nixon is attempting to substitute more intensive bombings and increased use of Thai and other Asian mercenary troops.

According to the Agence France Press, General Richard Stillwell ended a secret visit to Laos at the end of January. He was given a tour of the northern zone of Laos and met with Vang Pao, the head of the Laotian special forces. Stillwell is known to support the "Territorial Police" plan.

The Thai troops and the Laotian Special Forces would be incorporated into a force of "territorial police" in order to counter criticisms that the CIA is conducting a secret war in Laos. A guerrilla movement in Thailand strong enough to attack U.S. bases and to divert Thai forces from mercenary activity in other countries would put a crimp in the Nixon administration's plans.

* * *

There have been two or three guerrilla movements in Thailand for years, but with the help of large sums of counter-insurgency aid from the U.S., the Thai government was able to keep them from growing into a significant threat. (Thailand's armed forces total 100,000; there are 80,000 paramilitary forces in addition to local militia.) The main areas of activity are in the northeast and in the south.

The largest of the anti-government guerrilla movements, operates in the northeastern part of Thailand and is led by the Thai Patriotic Front (TPF). (The TPF also gives leadership to the continuing rebellion of the Meo tribesmen further north.)

These groups seem unrelated to the National Liberation Army (NLA), the anti-government guerrilla force in the south. The NLA once consisted mostly of guerrillas who had fled from British counter-insurgency forces in Malaysia. However, recently they have gained support from native Thais. In the past two years there has even been some guerrilla activity in central Thailand, once considered a relatively pro-government area.

Information about the strength of the guerrillas in the northeast is scant and often contradictory but current estimates range from 3,000 to 5,000. Some sources say the guerrillas now control three provinces; others say they control from 100 to 200 villages. The villagers are increasing their support in the form of food, medicine, and ammunition, and they reportedly have received new Chinese-made guns, rockets, and a Soviet-designed plastic mine that evades mine detectors. They have dramatically increased the number of attacks on Thai Army and police and are expanding their political work into more villages.

The predictable reaction of the American-trained Thais has been more bombs, more napalm, and the current search and destroy operation.

In southern Thailand there has been an increase in the number of ambushes of government patrols and attacks on outposts, though not so dramatically as in the northeast.

And even in Bangkok itself, there were two major fires in November. On January 23 the National

Television Building was nearly destroyed and just a week later, a fire gutted several floors of the headquarters of Thai Army Intelligence causing over \$150,000 damage. New and severe penalties were immediately announced for arson which indicates the two fires were sabotage.

And of course there was the daring raid on Utapao Airbase January 10 that damaged at least three B-52 bombers--the only incident that has received any publicity in the U.S.

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EDSEL ELECTRONICS: THE AUTOMATED BATTLEFIELD IN INDOCHINA

by Leonard Siegel
Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- The new equipment in the Pentagon's multi-billion dollar "Electronic Battlefield" allows the U.S. to withdraw ground combat troops from Indochina, but the armed services are relying on overkill and devastation, not efficiency, to carry on the Indochina war.

The Electronic Battlefield, as revealed in Congressional hearings in late 1970, consists of four types of equipment designed to "find, fix, and fight" the enemy:

- *sensors which sniff, hear, sense heat, amplify light, detect movement or metal in order to find enemy trucks or men:

- *navigational devices which guide planes, bombs, and artillery to their targets:

- *computers to analyze the beeps from the sensors and coordinate the assault:

- *radio communications to maintain contact among the sensors, commanders, computers, and aircraft.

The Electronic Battlefield was first conceived in 1966 as the "McNamara Wall" -- a barrier across the Demilitarized Zone designed to prevent North Vietnamese infiltration. The McNamara Wall was abandoned in 1969 -- too costly and ineffective -- but its systems and devices today form the foundation of the Electronic Battlefield.

Pentagon officials have consistently claimed great efficiency with the new equipment, but reports from the field dispute this.

Equipment which operates well in stateside laboratories breaks down in jungle heat or moisture. Sensors dropped from planes or helicopters break on impact, and those that don't perform on the average for only thirty days. Well-trained technicians can operate the sophisticated devices competently, but draftees and short-term officers have trouble. The poorly-trained Vietnamese soldiers are even less competent.

The National Liberation Front (NLF) and North Vietnamese, on the other hand, have discovered ways of deceiving the electronic devices. Bonfires confuse heat-detecting devices. Sacks soaked with urine confuse "people sniffers."

Radar detects moving things, so the guerrillas move slowly and often lie in ambush for days. A Pentagon official responsible for expediting Viet-

nam-related research admitted that a guerrilla "can stop a tank with a hand-held anti-tank weapon because he just plain sneaks up to it, stays under a bush two or three days, or submerges himself in a rice paddy and waits for the tank to come along."

A pilot reports that North Vietnamese troops in rice-growing areas form lines to camouflage themselves as paddy dikes whenever U.S. aircraft fly overhead.

Other equipment works so well that the NLF and North Vietnamese use it themselves. U.S.-issue Starlight Scopes, which electronically amplify light so a rifleman can see in the dark, have been recaptured from enemy patrols many times. U.S. officials in Vietnam used to be surprised that hill-top radio transmitters, easy targets for mortars or rockets, were not destroyed by the NLF. Electronics magazine reports: "The enemy hasn't touched the (radio relay) network because they are using it too." U.S. officials say they have no way to know if a Vietnamese voice is ARVN or NLF.

Like the proverbial deer hunter, the Electronic Battlefield shoots at anything that moves. Anti-war groups have attacked the "indiscriminate" nature of electronically-directed warfare, but an Air Force pilot represented the sentiment of the armed services when he said, "Nobody out there is anything but unfriendly anyway."

The biggest use of the Electronic Battlefield has been along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, where an operation code-named "Igloo White" purports to keep track of enemy troop and truck movement, while computers dispatch bombers to "interdict" the trail. The massive bombing -- the heaviest campaign in history -- takes its toll, but the planes move too fast, the ground is poorly mapped, and no one in the air knows precisely what's going on at ground level. The ineffectiveness of Igloo White was underscored by the February, 1971 invasion of Laos. Not only did those on the ground withstand the bombing, but the trial defenses were strong enough to devastate the elite ARVN attack corps.

But more important than the military value of the Battlefield is its political value in an election year. If people support technological war -- automation in support of Vietnamization -- Nixon can announce further troop withdrawals and soften domestic opposition to the war.

In addition, the Battlefield is financially advantageous. Although it is expensive, the machines don't damage the American balance of payments (computers don't frequent Saigon bars, use drugs or trade on the black market). All the money is spent in the United States -- American dollars never leave the country.

In addition, an opposition movement among the people who design, perfect and construct the machines has yet to develop. And the machines themselves, unlike U.S. ground troops, are not likely to refuse to perform assigned tasks, even if they perform them poorly.

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"The will of the people is greater than the man's technology."
--Huey P. Newton

THE SAD CASE OF HONEST ARMY LAWYERS
OR WHAT HAPPENS TO DEFENSE COUNSELS WHO . . . DEFEND
by RITA Act

LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: "Military justice is to justice what military music is to music." The saying is probably about as old as either, and certainly about as undeniable.

In the last couple of years, a series of trials of GIs stationed in western Europe -- mostly in Germany -- has contributed to the growing resistance movement there. In the most famous case, that of the Darmstadt 53, active support from other GIs and a team of civilian lawyers forced the army to drop charges against 53 black GIs arrested for holding a peaceful protest. A dangerous precedent -- as far as the army brass is concerned. So, they are trying to crack down. Hearings are underway to disbar civilian lawyers like Ed Bellen, Joel Cohen and Jerry Solk from Army courts, charging them with, among other things, "undue press."

In addition, the army has moved against those rare exceptions to the rule -- army lawyers who take their jobs as defenders seriously. They have been shipped off to other duties, switched over to the prosecution side, one way or another removed from the job of defending GIs. That's what this story is about.

RITA Act is the newspaper of a GI organization called Resisters Inside the Army.]

Introduction: The Recruiters for the Army
the Navy or Air Force, the Coast Guard too--
(We will not mention the US Marine Corps--
they promise you no bed of roses)

wax lyrical about the "bennies"
the benefits, all the good things
the Service will provide, for free! should you enlist. . .

(or even if you're drafted).
You get free clothes
a uniform
free food,
should you eat (too much of) it, you may need
free medicine,
free housing -- too.

The man will probably not mention this, but --
should you "get into trouble"
like, last year (Fiscal '71 - from July '70 to
June 1971)
98,324 men

(and women?)
decided to leave --
that wonderful institution, the US Armed
Services
and deserted. Or: in Germany alone the Army
counted 54 cases of "Group Dissent"
--what used to be called "Mutiny". . . until
the Presidio 27 made that word a "no-
no" on charge sheets. . .

between October 1970 and September 1971. . .
the army will even provide "legal counsel", a de-
fense -- for free. . .

You may even choose your own lawyer. . .
Of course, as often with the Army, there is a
hitch, a catch:

"Civilian counsel will NOT be provided at the
expense of the United States" (that means, the
army, the man)
as long as he's a JAG
from the Judge Advocate Corps (JAG)
an army "man",
or rather -- an officer
There is another catch: the JAG lawyer you choose
"the JAG" from here on down
must be reasonably available"-- (reasonably, in the op-
inion of some higher officers.

who may not be too keen on having a "good JAG"
on "delicate cases". . . see below.
Still, in any case you get, if coming up for trial,
an "assigned defense counsel" to defend. . . .
All for free. That is the theory, now for some facts:

Perhaps best illustrated by what is -- the story,
(quite typical) of Captain Don Sheldon, Army (JAG)
lawyer

from the 3d Infantry JAG -- in Wuerzburg, Germany.
Captain Don Sheldon -- as officers usually are --
was "straight", kept his hair short and his opinions
(if any) inside his head. But he believed he had a
job to do -- and when he was assigned as "defense
counsel" he tried -- well -- to defend.
In August '71, in Guiebelstock, in Germany, 75 GIs
both Black and White, went to see their Colonel, to
complain. . .

this happens all the time
about illegal searches in the barracks, and other shit.
The Colonel got mad, and some GIs were sent to jail.
Sheldon was assigned to the defense of Privates
Michael Turner, Robert Knopp, of 7th Battalion,
67th Artillery. Knopp got two months. All still
is normal. Now comes the hitch.

Captain Don Sheldon wrote a letter -- to General Dav-
ison, the biggest cheese in USAREUR
the United States Army, in Europe, HQ in Heidel-
berg
and asked that sentences be set aside. He cited the
case of the Darmstadt brothers, 53, where charges
were dropped

after the resistance inside the army contacted
the press, got lawyers from the States
and no one went to jail. Mike Davison replied:
"Nice try, but -- unfortunately -- I cannot inter-
vene"

So?
Two days later the SJA
the Staff Judge Advocate, Captain Don Sheldon's
boss, a light bird Lt. Colonel
called in the Captain. "This (writing letters) is
the LAST STRAW. You -- Sheldon -- have twitched the
powers that be -- just once too often. As of next
week you are no longer defense counsel, but
--trial counsel--
prosecutor."

Sheldon was shocked to learn that -- in the army --
working at his job -- doing his best to provide a
defense -- was a "no-no". He went "to the top" of
USAREUR, but the best he could get from General Per-
sons, head JAG man for all of Europe -- was a forced
transfer, to Mannheim. Sheldon refused
people learn. He is no longer quite as "straight"
as once he was
and has submitted his resignation, he wants out.
Some might say: "Did you expect anything else from

the Army?"

Some slight research shows that the Sheldon case is typical. Everyone of the

rare

JAG lawyers who tried "to do his job"

to defend

has been "removed"; the army provides "defense lawyers"--

but wants "not too much of a defense".

In Heidelberg alone we can cite

--Capt. Chip Mulford -- now sent to Munich where he takes care of "community relations" with the Germans

--Capt. John Prosser, shifted from defense to twiddling papers in HQ.

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"WE HAVE A WORLD TO CONQUER. . .":

PITT RIVER INDIANS ON TRIAL FOR TRYING TO TAKE BACK THEIR LAND

PITT RIVER, Calif. (LNS)--Seven Native Americans, members of the Pitt River Tribe and representing the whole tribe in court, are on trial in California for assaulting federal officers.

Inspired by the Indian takeover of Alcatraz Island, the Pitt River Tribe occupied land owned by Pacific Gas and Electric on June 5, 1970. Sixty people were arrested for trespassing and 35 have already been tried and acquitted. Then on October 27, 1970, they occupied U.S. Forest Service land, and were attacked by federal and state police, who were armed with guns and clubs. Many were injured, and seven of the injured are the ones now being tried for assault.

Thirty-three people were originally arrested but the charges were dismissed in all cases except for eight before the trial began. The Government is going to have a hard time proving that people armed with two-by-fours assaulted police armed with machine guns, and want to dismiss the charges on everyone except for three people. In an effort to narrow down the defendants the prosecution has so far been successful in dismissing the charges against one person--which was done under protest from the defense. The Tribe feels that the only way the charges should be dismissed is for it to be done by a jury, for lack of evidence.

On February 19, 1972, the Indians returned to the Forest Service land, and so far the Federal Government has been afraid to try to remove them.

Other Pitt River lands are owned by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern Pacific Company, Hearst Corporation, Kimberly Clark, Diamond International, Publishers Forest Products (Los Angeles Times), and other large corporations.

In 1848, right after the United States bought California from the Mexican government, gold was discovered there. The land which was previously inhabited by Indians was flooded with white people. Then Congress, on March 3, 1853, passed a law taking the whole state of California from the Native Americans, without their consent and without any payment for their lands.

At that point, the unofficial war against the California Indians began. Bands of white men, supposedly vigilante groups, but in reality financed by the Government, organized raids on Indian settlements killing everyone they could find. Sometimes, they kidnapped Indian children and sold them into slavery. (From 1852-1867 four thousand children were stolen.)

Many of the Indians died of white diseases--small pox, cholera, bronchitis, typhoid and syphilis--to name a few. Syphilis was the greatest killer--most of the women in a village would be raped, the disease would go untreated, and infant mortality and infertility would follow.

In 1852, there were at least 110,000 Indians in California, by 1880, there were 20,000.

* * *

The Pitt River Tribe waged a particularly strong fight to stay on their land and in return the government has responded with brutal force. In 1873, those who were not wiped out by bullets, disease, or starvation, were rounded up and shipped to different reservations.

Some went to Klamath Reserve (Oregon), and some to Round Valley and Eureka (California). The people who were moved to Eureka were put on a ship and promised that they would go to a land of "no killing and no white men with guns". Instead they were taken to the middle of the ocean and thrown off the ship.

Many Pitt River Indians were taken to Oklahoma Indian Territory, a thousand miles away. In 1906 when they were released from confinement, they began the long march back to their homeland. Round Valley Pitts and Klamath Pitts returned to their homeland also. They found it a different place than when they left.

The people of Pitt River Nation have said: "From this day forward, we will not look back. We have a world to conquer that we cannot leave for our children to do. We will reconstruct our Nation... And this is how we will dwell for all seasons."

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(Thanks to Winter Rainbow, the Sacramento Indian Center, and a booklet by Roxanne Bailin and Aubrey Grossman for this information. For more information write the Rainbow Collective, PO Box 13344, Sacramento, California.)

"The good Lord gave me my money, and how could I withhold it from the University of Chicago?"

--John D. Rockefeller

"In most if not all of our American colleges the truth is denied a hearing and excluded from the classroom if it seems to conflict with the selfish interests of the moneyed classes--from whom endowments are to be expected."

--Willis J. Abbot, journalist, 1899

"WHAT IS SOCIETY AFTER ALL?"
RICH CUBAN EXILES DINE AND DANCE IN KEY BISCAYNE

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla. (LNS)--"This is Cuba. Everybody who is anybody in Cuban society is here." So exclaimed a bejeweled elegantly-coiffed matron, a Cuban exile, one of 900 who attended the Grand Cuban Costume Ball that was given in early March to begin the spring social season. The regal affair took place at Key Biscayne--an island off Miami and home of Nixon's southern White House. The event was supposedly a replica of the Red Ball which took place in the Yacht Club every year in pre-revolutionary Havana.

The last Red Ball was held in 1960 and signified the beginning of the end of the ruling elite in Cuba. "Just because we are living comfortable lives," she continued, "does not mean that we have forgotten Cuba". She recalled Havana society's frantic party-going existence where they played host to Americans and Europeans. At the same time the rest of Cuba lived in poverty and malnutrition.

"What is society after all?" mused Mrs. Elda Romanacht, daughter of former Minister of Education in pre-revolutionary days, and recognized as one of the young leaders of Miami's Cuban society. "Here we had to begin anew and, besides, ours has always been an instant society which makes those who had lots of money and some breeding the nearest we had to an aristocracy." Clad in a silver embroidered evening dress, she also commented that the momentum of their social life is gathering.

It appears that this "instant" society includes what has come to be called the "Cuban Mafia". The whole cocaine trade in the southeast as well as prostitution in the Latin community of Miami are controlled by this underworld group.

In a raid that took place a couple of years ago, where huge amounts of cocaine and money were confiscated, many of the culprits had held offices in the pre-revolutionary government and were living in plush houses around the city. (They were later let-off by the police or "escaped" from jail.)

But not all of the Cubans at the Ball were so elegantly dressed. Not only were the guests originally from the island but as it turned out so were most of the waiters and the rest of the workers of the luxurious Sonesta Beach hotel where the event took place.

They are some of the more than 350,000 Cuban exiles around the Miami area for whom life is not such a bed of roses. They have to take any job that they may happen to find, usually for less than the minimum wage; and most of the time at the factories controlled by the Red Ball goers.

Indeed the paradise that they were expecting to find in this country--of gold in the streets and big cars for all--is far away from their reality. Not only are they underpaid and mistreated because of their origins but they have found that the traditional class lines of the rich over the poor left the country with them instead of drowning in the Florida Strait.

Take, for example David Egozi, who came to exile with \$15,000 and is now at 39 the owner of

the \$50 million Suave shoe manufacturing firm. He is well-known around the Cuban exile community, his ranch in Fort Lauderdale is expansive, and his children attend the best private schools. His factories employ thousands of his fellow Cubans. For all the supposed ties that bind together the Cubans in exile, Egozi refuses to contribute even one cent of his huge fortune to help his poorer compatriots. However, few of the poorer Cubans know that.

Like Egozi's factory workers, most of the Cuban exile population in Miami live in the conditions shared by the poor everywhere--substandard housing, malnutrition among the children, extremely bad conditions for the aged, and a mounting, already high, rate of prostitution and drug addiction.

Nevertheless, all was smiles and glitters at the first Red Ball on the sparkling shores of Florida. The happening's grand finale was a show in itself, the same one as the one that ended the Ball 12 years ago, called "Cuban Dawn". The \$30,000 production included some of the original participants--a little older by now--and was choreographed and directed by two of their elders.

The show which started with the discovery of the island by Columbus ended with the whole cast--including Queen Isabella, and King Ferdinand, in whose name Columbus claimed and colonized Cuba--bursting into a rock dance. The Red Ball is sure to be the highlight of the social season.

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LIBERATED FBI DOCUMENTS NOW AVAILABLE

RIFTON, N.Y. (LNS)--WIN magazine's March issue contains all of the FBI documents that were liberated from the Media, Pennsylvania FBI office on March 8, 1971. WIN received the material from the Citizen's Commission to Investigate the FBI, the group that liberated the files.

Included is an introduction by the WIN staff, a message from the Citizen's Commission, a glossary, guide to a typical document, and documents on the white left, espionage, black left, ghettos, riot control, black students, right wing, the draft, taps and bugs, internal bureau matters, and sources of information.

The magazine can be ordered from WIN, Box 547, Rifton, New York, 12471, tel. (914) 339-4585. This issue is 75¢ and a subscription to WIN is \$5 a year.

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RICHARD NIXON ON AMERICA

"America is a great nation. And America is great because her people are great."

August 8, 1968

"The average person out there in New York, California, Florida, wherever he may live...is fed up with it (the government)...it costs too much, it doesn't work, and he can't do anything about it."

March 21, 1971

TWO REPORTS FROM THE HARRISBURG TRIAL

by Ed Zuckerman

Dispatch News Service/LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: The U.S. government's case against the seven people accused of plotting to kidnap Henry Kissinger and blow up heating tunnels under Washington didn't take long to come out in court. The whole case rests essentially on one series of letters and the testimony of one witness -- Boyd Douglas an FBI informer who carried the letters between Philip Berrigan and Elizabeth McAlister while he was serving time with Berrigan in Lewisburg Federal Prison.]

The letters have already been read to the jury and Boyd Douglas has already told his story. From here on in, the trial will consist essentially of the defense trying to pick apart Douglas' credibility by playing on the fact that he is a witness hired out of prison and at the same time balance the continuing horror of U.S. aggression in Indochina against the methods for trying to end it that the defendants may go to jail for considering.

The following two stories were written by Ed Zuckerman, who is serving as a one-man press pool for the alternative media -- LNS, Dispatch News Service International, College Press Service, Alternative Features Service, and his own Harrisburg Independent Press. They discuss the content of the letters on which the government's case rests and the financial basis for Douglas' actions revealed in a letter he sent to his FBI contact.]

HARRISBURG, Pa. (LNS)--"These are Friday notes, May 22nd, the Year of Our Lord, 1970."

Thus, modestly, began a correspondence of about two dozen letters exchanged between the imprisoned Fr. Philip Berrigan and Sr. Elizabeth McAllister, antiwar activists who played a risky game of Post Office and lost.

The letters were smuggled to and from Berrigan in the Lewisburg, Pa., federal prison by Boyd F. Douglas Jr., a trusted fellow convict who turned out to be an FBI informer.

References in the letters contributed to the capture of the fugitive Fr. Daniel Berrigan in August, 1970, and the arrest of eight draft board raiders in Rochester, N.Y., the following month. They also supplied the FBI with a mass of names and other information about the "Catholic Left" antiwar movement.

Read aloud in a Harrisburg courtroom, the letters are now the backbone of the government's charge that Berrigan, McAlister and five others on trial with them conspired to kidnap Henry Kissinger, bomb government property and raid draft boards.

When they were read in court, many sections of the often lengthy letters were clearly of little interest to the jury (several of whose members appeared to be dozing) or anyone else except Berrigan, McAlister and zealous FBI agents.

But other sections of the letters, which total about 70 pages, included discussions of a

series of Delaware draft board raids the Harrisburg defendants are accused of conspiring to perform.

Also included in the letters are discussions of other past and future draft board raids and brief mention of "the subterranean project in the government building heating pipes in Washington in February, 1971.

The most sensational letters are two exchanged in August 1970, which deal with the possibility of a plan "to kidnap -- in our terminology make a citizen's arrest of -- someone like Henry Kissinger."

Whether or not letters are illegally conspiratorial the jury will decide. But it is clear that, along with whatever elements of conspiracy they contain, the letters are loaded with religious and political conviction, evidence of a warm personal relationship (although embarrassing personal references were deleted when the letters were presented in court), arrogance and naivete, as well as all the trivia of any personal correspondence.

Politics, however, is foremost. "If the poor of the world demand that this country needs non-violent revolution, let's supply the need," wrote Berrigan, who was (and is) serving his prison term for two draft board raids. The way he saw it, the continuation of such raids was the path non-violent revolution should take.

Students, he wrote, should "be led to the idea that occupying buildings, going nose to nose with the cops and the N.G. (National Guard) is passe -- bad politics, bad tactics. They should shut down ROTC and begin to zap Selective Service in college and university towns."

Accompanying this low estimation of others' effectiveness is over-estimation of their own. The prime example is the Kissinger kidnap proposal which, as Sr. McAlister put it, would include the kidnapping of "big wigs of the liberal ilk" to sit as a mock jury in judgment on Kissinger.

Berrigan vetoed the mass kidnapping as over-ambitious but added, "I like to plan and am just trying to weave elements of modesty into it. Why not coordinate it with the one against capitol utilities?"

He agreed with McAllister that the kidnapers should demand the cessation of bombing in Indochina and the release of political prisoners at home as ransom. In the probable event that the demands were not met, Kissinger was to be released unharmed anyway.

(Defense sources acknowledge that the idea of a political kidnapping was briefly discussed in the summer of 1970, when several such kidnappings had recently been performed in South America. But the idea never got past the stage of general conversation, they say.

(McAllister exaggerated the scope of the discussion in her letter to Berrigan, the sources say, for personal reasons, to impress him, (and herself) with the depth of her relatively

new-found activism and to cheer him with news of a flourishing antiwar movement.

(Berrigan's reply, the defense alleges, consists of the unfounded dreaming of a man in prison.)

The most ironic -- and perhaps the most touching -- sections of the correspondence are Berrigan's expressions of faith in the courier Boyd Douglas, who was faithfully delivering a copy of every letter he carried to the FBI.

The attitude of Berrigan and McAlister toward antiwar activity was marked by the dedication of earlier Christians engaged in holy wars.

Apparently moved by Berrigan's incarceration, McAlister wrote, "In times of war, the family is broken up for months, years. The possibilities are separation, death. The demand is acceptance and trust. But the sacrifices are accepted in view of the hope war is expected to achieve.

"Can those who make peace be less sacrificing than those who make war? We know the answer within our persons."

Urged Berrigan, We've got to get together more, do more egopurifying, learn more, work harder, take more calculated risks, read the Gospel more, pray more and love people more. We've made it a little tougher for them to murder, but we ain't stopped the murder yet."

Aside from feeling greater urgency among themselves, their sense of mission (bordering on arrogance) led to an easy dismissal of other war opponents who are not engaged, as they are, in "real" activities like raiding draft boards.

"As for the movement itself," Berrigan wrote, "our analysis still holds. To a sobering degree. There is nothing save what our people do. I get nauseated by music festivals, by the ambiguity of the Village Voice, by Third Party talk, by the whole gamut of confusion and cowardice."

Elsewhere, he wrote of "peace liberals": "All of them have been through surgery . . . getting a hose-pipe for a back bone when they were kids. Helps flexibility -- bobbing and weaving with issues."

"The local minister with portfolio (Douglas) has emerged as the best thing herabouts since polio vaccine," Berrigan wrote.

Elsewhere he added, "Our charge (Douglas) emerges in truly astounding fashion -- the values and concerns that occupy us are beginning to consume him. He's thinking 'movement.' Mark my words -- he will be one of our best people."

* * * * *

"I REQUEST A MINIMUM REWARD OF \$50,000":
PRICE TAG ON HARRISBURG INFORMER'S TESTIMONY

HARRISBURG, Pa. (LNS) --Boyd F. Douglas Jr., the government informer in the Harrisburg conspiracy case, received a "reward" for his work from the FBI that enabled him to buy a new car. He then asked for \$50,000 more.

Douglas's "reward" was revealed in a mysterious letter from "Pete" to "Molly" that was among
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material turned over to the Harrisburg defense by the government in accordance with court rules.

The defense has identified "Molly" as a nickname for FBI agent Delmar Mayfield, who was Douglas' contact. Douglas has admitted using the code name "Pete" himself.

Douglas has testified that he smuggled letters to and from Fr. Philip Berrigan, one of the Harrisburg defendants, while both Berrigan and Douglas were prisoners at the Lewisburg, Pa. federal penitentiary in the summer of 1970. At the time, Douglas was allowed to leave the prison daily on a study-release program to attend nearby Bucknell University.

The letter to "Molly" is dated Oct. 3, 1970, three months before a Harrisburg grand jury, after hearing testimony from Douglas, returned a conspiracy indictment against Berrigan and other antiwar activists.

The text of the letter follows:

Molly,

Thank the Bureau for the reward and thank you. This will be used for a new car soon. I have never owned a car. Can you get me expense money this month.

After my cover is gone, I will need an honorable discharge from the army so that I can settle out West and it will look as though I just returned from Asia, etc. I will obtain a transcript of my grades here at Bucknell at the end of this semester, should I wish to continue at some University out West. I may either continue at a University or go into a small business out West.

Considering what I will go through before and after the trial or trials, I request a minimum reward of \$50,000 (Tax Free). Five thousand be paid me the first week in December 1970, and the rest at the start of trial or when things are blown wide open. With this I could start a small business or continue at college. This figure may sound a little high, but considering everything, I feel it is worth it to the government and it will make a life for me. I will do all I can to help the government obtain enough evidence to prosecute these people concerned. However, I don't want to feel that I am just being used. I know these people may not bother me, but the only way I will be able to feel comfortable, is to take some precautions as they are the cream of the Catholic Left. This figure doesn't account for expenses between now and the time for trial.

I can have "no" ties with my family for at least a year and possibly I would never feel safe. At the present time we know only some of the Catholic people that are involved, but it may even involve other types of people in the movement.

It will be much easier to work if I was free of the supervision at the end of January. It would be necessary when my cover is gone because only you should know where I am at. Can the Bureau do something about that??

Would you please give me something concrete on this matter as soon as possible????

Pete (more)
(#417) March 11, 1972 more! ! !

Douglas testified in court that he turned against Berrigan and his colleagues because he was "concerned" about "the threat of these people to the United States government". He also claimed that he was concerned to see priests and nuns involved in the antiwar movement, he said, because he was raised a "strict Catholic".

It was not immediately clear why the government released the "Molly" letter, which demolishes Douglas' facade of patriotic and religious concerns. Prosecutor William Lynch claimed the letter was mislaid until this week, and many observers wondered why it had not conveniently remained mislaid.

The defense said it thought the government released the letter to undercut any future blackmail attempts by Douglas.

In any case, the prosecution is apparently prepared to have Douglas' character thoroughly discredited, in the expectation that the texts of the letters he smuggled to and from Berrigan (copies of which he supplied to the FBI) will corroborate his crucial testimony and save the case.

Douglas has testified that Berrigan and his co-defendants told him of plans to raid draft boards and blow up government heating tunnels in Washington.

Those plans are mentioned in the Berrigan letters, which the government introduced as evidence this week. So is a plan "to kidnap--in our terminology, make a citizen's arrest of--someone like Henry Kissinger."

The defense is now trying to show that the plans were the unfounded pipe dreams of a man in prison and not an illegal conspiracy, and that Douglas, as an FBI employee, had everything to gain by encouraging or even initiating such schemes.

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[See graphics section for photos to go with this story.]

SOUTH VIETNAMESE STUDENTS TAKE OVER SAIGON CONSULATE IN NEW YORK

"As a Vietnamese saying goes, we are only ordinary people with 'short necks and small mouths' and therefore our voices would not be heard unless we took some dramatic action."

--Ngo Vinh Long, official representative of the National Student Union of South Vietnam in the United States

NEW YORK (LNS)--Last month, the Saigon consulate in New York was occupied by a group of Vietnamese students; they were arrested and charged with criminal trespassing. The eleven students, all of them in the United States on scholarships granted by USAID, risked their scholarships and deportation, to make the issues of the war known to the American people.

Ngo Vinh Long explained in an article in Boston After Dark that their decision to occupy the

consulate on February 10 came right after Nixon announced his eight point plan. They consider the plan an attempt to lull the American people into believing that Nixon is in favor of democracy in South Vietnam, and that free elections are possible even with Thieu in or close to power.

The students, all members of the Vietnamese Resource Center of Cambridge, had three demands: the release of political prisoners, the immediate resignation of Thieu, and an end to American aid which is helping the Thieu regime maintain its power by terror and repression.

Long explained in his article:

"When we demanded the release of political prisoners we mentioned specific names like those of Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, the Chairwoman of the Women's Committee for the Right to Live, and Mr. Huynh Tan Mam, president of the National Student Union of South Vietnam. We were fully aware that the Thieu regime would never agree to release any of the political prisoners, whose names we mentioned in our press release, but the American Police would be called to arrest us instead.

"This is precisely what we wanted to prove. We wanted to show that the Saigon government is repressive and that it is most willing to invite American police to use force against us just as it has been willing to ask the American military to destroy our people and our country."

In the article, which was reprinted in Thoi-Bao Ga, a newsletter published by the Vietnam Resource Center, Long compared their charges of criminal trespassing to the real criminal trespassing going on in Vietnam: "While we were charged with 'criminal trespassing' and prosecuted by American laws for simply occupying a piece of our own property, Americans who are occupying our country, raping our women, killing our men, bombing our children, making millions of people into refugees, are free to continue committing the same crimes."

[Subscriptions to Thoi-Bao Ga are available for \$5 for 12 issues. Write to Thoi-Bao Ga at 76a Pleasant Street, Cambridge Mass, 02139]

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BASQUE MAN SENTENCED TO 6 1/2 YEARS FOR IGNITING HIMSELF IN FRONT OF FRANCO

MADRID (LNS)--A Spanish court sentenced a Basque nationalist to 6 1/2 years in jail because he turned himself into a human torch with gasoline and jumped from a balcony in full view of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The Basques are a national minority in Spain and France with a separate language and a separate culture who have been fighting for their independence for many years. It is illegal to even speak the Basque language in Spain.

Jose-Felix Elozegui survived the jump and was tried by a Spanish court in February but as in all Spanish courts, it deliberated in secret and his family was only informed of the results in March.

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To: Our beloved subscribers

From: LNS

STATE OF THE UNION

In December we sent you a questionnaire, asking about your publication, and your ideas for ours. We didn't know then exactly how we would respond to the questionnaires when they came back. We had no idea of what your responses would be.

Now, 2 1/2 months later, we have collected almost 80 questionnaires and we thought you'd want to hear about them. There's no point in analyzing them statistically; they don't fit into neat categories-- everyone answered differently. Another problem is that 80 isn't exactly representative of all our subscribers-- we have more than 10 times that many. A "summary" as such would be impossible.

We've taken them seriously though and learned quite a bit from them. In writing a "response" to the questionnaires we thought we'd use the suggestion of one of our subscribers who said that they'd like to have LNS answer the questionnaire.

We tend to take our goings on for granted, but many of you may be somewhat in the dark as to what we do, and what our ideas are. We know that many people are intimidated by LNS and think of us as a huge operation (we are really pretty small) of faceless people, or else we're thought of as "heavies."

This isn't going to be super complete, and will probably leave a lot of questions unanswered. We'll try to give you a general picture of us, and incorporate some of the material from the questionnaires.

* * *

We sent LNS out to about 800+ subscribers. Of these, about 500 are "underground" or "alternative" papers. We sent LNS to about 150 organizations including groups like the Young Lords, Health-Pac and NACLA. About 50 college papers subscribe and about 20 radio stations. Also about 25 libraries-- mostly university affiliated. Another 100 packets go out to foreign subscribers including papers, representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the PRG in Paris, many Cuban organizations, and North Vietnamese groups.

While we send out a substantial number of packets to non-publishing subscribers, the collective feels that LNS's major job is to serve the papers-- that is, to provide news for reprinting.

After having spent five weeks operating on a once a week schedule, LNS has decided to return to our previous two-packet a week schedule. People here felt that having one packet a week made each packet a monumental effort-- whether to hold something over for the next packet was a major question-- since having a week's lapse might make a story old whereas 3 or 4 days wouldn't. Also we found that one packet a week didn't cope adequately with

the volume of material we think should go out.

We've used the five week period as a chance to stand back and take a good look at ourselves. We've made some changes and innovations (which we'll talk about further on) and we've spent a good deal of time meeting-- reorganizing our structure and thinking about what we do and how to do it better. We've also tried to expend extra efforts to deal with two of our major problems-- lack of staff and money.

LNS now has 13 people working full-time-- 10 women and 3 men. We want to maintain a ratio of two women to one man. We find the battle against sexism is easier that way, while at the same time, the policy gives women a chance to work in a "man's field."

Our ages range from 17 to 25 and we have a couple of college grads, lots of college drop-outs and a couple of high school drop outs.

We have one third world woman on the staff; class-- that's hard to say. Most of us come out of some kind of student background. Of the 13, 5 of us come from the N.Y.C. area, two from Philadelphia, one from New Jersey, one from Vermont, one from Missouri, two from Massachusetts, and one from Florida.

We also have one baby-- Safra, going on 16 months-- two cats-- Scaredy Cat and Bat Morgan, and quite a few friends in the neighborhood who come in to help us drink beer and stuff the packets into envelopes. We have a schedule for taking care of Safra that gives everybody the responsibility and fun of looking out for her about 5 hours a week.

How long have we been working together? Its a long story. LNS started in 1967 in Washington D.C. after the Pentagon March. It moved to New York in 1968. Then, to squeeze a lot of history into a few sentences, came the famous split. Ray Mungo (who wrote Famous Long Ago-- his version of the story) and friends left New York for Massachusetts with the presses and a lot of money, leaving the remainder of the staff in New York. The N.Y. staff ("vulgar marxists" as Ray Mungo called them) formed a collective-- it had been in the works for a while-- and LNS has been a collective ever since. The Massachusetts LNS fell apart after a few issues.

None of us was working at LNS in those days. Andy is the oldtimer-- he's been at LNS for over three years. Margarita and Avenue D. have been here for almost three months. That's the general picture.

A lot of questions can be lumped together-- How does our staff function to make decisions? That's another long story.

LNS is a working collective-- not a living collective although people do share several large apartments near the office and we do eat lunches and dinner during the week collectively. We try as much as possible to make major decisions collectively. We have a meeting every Wednesday afternoon to discuss collective issues usually relating to business-- for example, fundraising, personnel (how to get it), repairs, office routines. We also have political discussions at that Wednesday meeting.

LNS has three departments-- editorial, printing and graphics. Editors write stories, from scratch, (but mostly from incoming copy and phone calls.), edit stories that come in, select articles from underground papers for reprinting. Not every story is reviewed by every editor, but at least three people see each story, and major/ or controversial stories are discussed by the whole collective.

Nor do editors decide what goes into the packet on their own. Every Monday and Thursday morning we have an editorial meeting, attended by the entire staff. We discuss the previous packet, story by story, graphic by graphic, criticizing them and making suggestions for more work. Then we talk about what will go into the next packet- reviewing what we have available, and what we should try to get. Somewhere in the editorial meetings or collective meetings we come up with "big ideas"-- such as the one that now has Sandy and Howie on their way to Lordstown Ohio and Detroit to do some work on the auto industry.

You may wonder, if you have tried to call us while we are meeting, why sometimes people answer the phone and are very brusque or talk in whispers -- it's because of those meetings. So the best time to call us is: weekdays, not Wednesdays if possible, afternoons on Monday and Thursday, all day on Tuesday and Friday. We come in at nine or ten in the morning and stay very late if we have to, and we usually do. You may find that nobody's in around 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. We all eat dinner together every night at one of our apartments in the neighborhood. So please don't give up -- call back. You'll even find someone here on weekends some times.

When those editorial meetings are over, we get to work. The editors edit, the graphics people look over incoming graphics for potential packet material. The editors look through the underground papers for reprints and we all look at them (not all of us every day every paper) for our own heads. Graphics people keep an eye out for graphics. We check what stories are going in and hunt up photos, from our files, or from files of other NYC groups. Occasionally, we take pictures (all too seldom from our point of view). We're pretty office-bound right now.

Some of the questionnaires had suggestions for more graphics. A lot of people wanted pictures of GIs, women, people doing everyday things, up pictures. We'd love to take them, and we'd love to run them in the packet. If you've got any, send them in. Since there are only four graphics people right now -- one of whom doubles as bookkeeper, one as fund-raiser and one as editor -- we really can't take all those pix ourselves. So we depend on you to send in photos, cartoons and drawings when you have them.

The editorial department is in the same boat. Right now there are six editors and they have to edit, write, do most typing, as well as correspondence and scrounging up material. That makes us dependent on you out there to let us know what you need, what you have, etc.

In the last five weeks, we've done some serious work tracking down more contributors -- you've seen

some of the results -- and investigating sources. We're in touch with the Union of Radical Political Economists (URPE) and we should be doing a better job on economics soon. A lot of people seemed to be particularly interested in that in the questionnaires. We were somewhat intimidated by the field -- but we jumped in.

We also revitalized our relationship with NACLA as a way of getting a more regular flow of copy about Latin America. We get copy from Pacific News Service; we subscribe to a lot of straight magazines (we just added more) and newspapers, but we prefer not to run stories from them -- we quote though. We also get Vietnam News Agency, Hsinhua (the Chinese News Service), Prensa Latina (the Cuban news agency) and many others. That's a smattering of LNS sources.

We now, better late than never, have a beautiful working file system -- no more chaos. And we hope that it's regular use will lead to better researched, more solid articles.

How did we do it? First we took a breather from the breakneck two packet a week pace and turned to one packet a week. Then we spent some time creating a new structure. We appointed three "officers" who will serve rotating terms of a few months or so. First the Office Manager, who clips, files, organizes, orders (supplies) and keeps us running like a well-greased machine (we hope).

Then two editors -- national and international. They are supposed to keep an overview of our coverage in those areas, maintain and initiate contact with correspondents (or get someone else to do it), keep track of news around the world and the country. These two editors will try to avoid lapses or "holes" in our coverage -- for example, our abysmal lack of material on Cuba, the Chicano movement and the south. They will also provide for follow-ups of big "news" stories like the West Virginia flood/ coal disaster.

Because there are never enough editors, and to keep everyone in touch with copy production, one person from each of the other two departments works as an editor for two weeks at a time.

Meanwhile, the rest of the people in the graphics department go about their work -- whatever it may be. The graphics department does the copy-camera work here, does its own correspondence, and a lot of general office work.

The printers print the packets -- usually the bulk of the printing is done on Tuesdays and Fridays. In addition, whenever possible, they help out other movement groups in the area by printing leaflets, newsletters, etc.

Tuesday and Friday night, people stay late (about half the staff each time) to collate the packet, stuff it into envelopes and take them to the post office.

We work on a tight schedule -- if you print a paper every two weeks, imagine what it's like to do a packet every three days. We have self-imposed deadlines which we are serious about -- although we don't always keep them. Everything has to be in to the printers by 6:00 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays.

So when you're calling in a story, keep that in mind. We may have to tell you it's "too late for this packet."

In the midst of the packet production we fit in a lot of other work -- maintaining the subscription list, doing the books, cleaning, cooking dinner, answering the phones, and even sometimes covering news events that happen in areas close enough for us to get to quickly. This is another reason we depend on you people. We are often -- and understandably -- accused of New York or northern East Coast chauvinism. But this is truly a function of our finances and staff--not of intent. The only way for us to combat that is with your help--if you send us material about your area.

Our office is in a basement and is just about the right size for us, on the upper west side of New York City. You all probably know what NYC is like, and some of you may wonder why we're here. Some of us ask the same question--especially when the air gets bad, or we need a new apartment.

But NYC has a lot of advantages. Many people come to visit the city, and they drop in. We are near sources of supplies, and news. There are press conferences, demos (not so many these days) and a lot happening in general. The contradictions run high here--it keeps us on our toes.

Do we see ourselves as part of the movement? "Does a bear shit in the woods?" to quote one of the questionnaires. LNS staffers certainly see themselves as political people. Several of us came out of the student movement, a couple of us came to LNS from other underground papers, one of us got most of her political experience in the women's movement, another was active in the high school movement here in New York. In the past five weeks especially we have tried to define our politics for ourselves and are going to continue to work at this--for it will take work.

We all see the need for hard political thinking, for thinking ahead to what American Revolution II will look like, how it will happen. Most of us feel that a lot of this cannot be answered except in the most superficial way right now.

We do feel that LNS has politics--and most subscribers felt that our politics come through in the packet (some even criticize us for not being "objective") although a few feel that our politics are not clear enough.

LNS politics can be set in certain limits: we are anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist--we do see the U.S. as the primary imperialist force in the world today; we are anti-sexist, supporting the women's movement and gay liberation movement; we are anti-racist and try to aid the struggles of third world people here in the U.S. and the liberation struggles of people all over the world.

When we talk about revolution we mean toppling the monopoly capitalists from power in this country --but we have no fixed scenario in mind. We don't feel that we know enough about this country to pinpoint which sectors of society will end up where.

We can expect the racial minorities and the industrial working class will play a major role but we aren't about to write off other sectors of society, or other aspects of oppression. We live in a country that has been able to export the most crushing aspects of material oppression in the process of building an empire; when that export starts coming back home, as the empire gets pruned away, it may land in a lot of different places.

In the meantime, we have to try to cope with the fact that nobody has ever built a revolution before in a country with such massive wealth, electronic media and pervasive and rapid change shaking it apart along the seams of generation, sex, and race as well as class. History probably has a lot of surprises in store for all of us.

At this stage there is great room for diversity and experimentation as an examination of underground and movement publications will document. And we feel that at this time we must try to provide material for that whole diverse range or else we will wind up talking to a small group of people who already think as we do.

To return to the question of objectivity for a moment -- most people who have either chosen to work on or even read an underground paper have seen through the myth of "objective journalism". All journalism is subjective and has politics.

We here at LNS feel that to the best of our ability we tell the truth as we see it. We are interested in making people who read LNS material anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist, anti-racist, anti-sexist and further look toward places like Cuba and China for ideas and lessons about how to shape a new society. On the other hand a paper like the New York Times wants people to believe in capitalism, to regard Vietnam as a blunder rather than a logical extension of imperialist policies, to maintain the status quo and give free reign to the interests of the people it represents--ie the ruling class.

The Times leaves out material in their coverage of events -- like the fact that Thurston Morton, the brother of the present Secretary of the Interior and former Republican National Chairman, is on the board of Pittston Co, the mining company responsible for last week's mining-flood disaster in West Virginia. They distort it and refuse to make connections. We see ourselves as enemies of the New York Times and other establishment papers and the interests they represent, serving different interests and reporting from the standpoint of those interests. We believe in accuracy, we do not believe in lying (which in the end cannot be to our advantage) but we do stand by our form of "subjective" propaganda.

Why do we put out a packet?--for you. We get a lot of fan mail, and a lot of letters from people who want to start underground papers. Most of our subs are not in major cities and many of them tell us that they truly depend on us for national and international news. Their hometown straight papers mostly carry local stuff and major "events" in a superficial way. Many don't get major network news

or see a major daily. We know we're needed, and we'd go on even without the love letters.

Who reads us--you and eventually your readers. Most papers answered that only a few people from their staffs read the whole packet, but sometimes a lot, and of course when you reprint a story or graphic, the outreach multiplies. We can't tell you who all our readers are, but we rediscovered from the questionnaires that they cover a wide spectrum--from the suburbs of New Jersey to San Quentin and beyond.

A look at our media list will show that our subscribers include underground papers in big cities, college towns and small towns, GI newspapers here and abroad, GI coffeehouses, women's centers, women's papers, gay papers, community papers for working class communities, factory organizing papers, papers affiliated with political parties, papers serving black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Asian and Native American communities, radical bookstores, college papers, radio stations and prisons. Everyone (almost) finds something in LNS that they feel serves them.

We've gotten suggestions from some about narrowing our "constituency"--serving one group, be it workers or freaks, etc. For our part, we tend to think of the diversity of our subscribers as one of our greatest assets. We like to think that we can serve the needs of all these groups--not with every article, or every graphic but with enough to make it worthwhile. For one thing, it seems that one of the greatest problems in trying to really build any political movement in this country is that different sectors of the society know so little about each other. Our own interests are pretty broad and we think that by writing about them simply and clearly we can make them interesting to a lot of other people. Good journalism cuts across a lot of barriers, a sense of humor bridges a lot of gaps and time will tell just who has felt and who's been left behind.

We found that an overwhelming majority of the papers who answered the question at all about whether there should be more articles ready for printing or for internal education said that they would like to see a shift for more articles ready for printing. So would we. We're doing our best, but you can help yourselves too. You can make LNS stories more relevant to your readership with an editor's note, or inserting paragraphs linking up a local problem with whatever we're talking about. We know we can't write exactly the article you need--or hardly ever.

Do we save LNS packets--you bet. Extra copies of entire packets and separate single sheets of graphics. We haven't found a way of indexing ourselves--it's such a big job, and like most of you, we file the packets chronologically.

We save the papers you send in too and sometimes refer back to them. Every so often someone finds our library useful. So in that sense we share the papers with other groups.

We read the RMBB. How do we see it? We'd like to see it more of a forum for discussion, with people sending in their ideas, general and specific,

on what's happening--specifically as applies to the media. We don't want to start running tracts, just thoughts --as well as messages of changes of address, etc.

We don't see the RMBB as an LNS mouthpiece--although we do talk in it, like now. We don't necessarily agree with whatever is printed--we just print what people send us, within reason (we try to keep out obvious rip-offs and crackpots).

We are working within some limitations--staff size and money, to name two; time and space to name another two. You like to keep articles short--we try to. You want us to get the news out fast--we try and that makes for some occasional slip-ups.

Our latest omission was International Women's Day. We know that in order for you to be able to use material pertinent to a specific day, we have to provide it 2-3 weeks early. Well, we missed it.

We've made other errors--some of them come under the heading of poor documentation. Time does not allow us to do research articles, and sometimes it shows. We'll try to do better but for real research we have to rely on contributions. Another problem--research articles tend to be too long, which is a criticism you (and we) have had of several LNS stories.

If there are any corrections to be made on a story they usually appear on the inside front cover of the next packet so make sure you clip them to the original story so they're not forgotten.

We've resolved to make several improvements despite the factors working against us--an end to the sledgehammer approach especially in shorts, ghastly typographical errors and inane space-fillers.

It will take time, but you can help. We can take criticism--dish it out if you think we need it. That's how we grow (among other ways).

Stories on specific topics--almost every item was checked a number of times. Most people thought that book reviews, etc, they could do themselves, and some people felt the same about service articles. Most overwhelming, if anything, was requests for material on the economy, research on gov't agencies, etc. We're going to try to emphasize those areas more. We're also going to try to work on all the topics in the list, but it's slow. We think there's room for a lot more of everything.

Most people are interested in more graphics, of all kinds. Pictures of working people were requested a lot. In order to fill all the requests we're going to have to grow in size.

People had lots of ideas on material about people and organizations. We're going to do interviews with various groups--we've already done some, but transcribing them is a chore--it takes a while.

Most people couldn't give examples of all-time worst and all-time best copy and graphics. And among those who did, the opinions differed widely. Some people for example liked the cartoons on the questionnaire, while many of them said they were worse than irrelevant.

A national theoretical paper or magazine? A lot of people said yes, but almost as many said no--

more....

a reaction to the "talking to ourselves" syndrome. Those who said yes, had reservations along those lines too, and others. And many of those who said yes said that whatever--LNS shouldn't be it--we should stay the way we are. We intend to (as far as that alternative is concerned).

We feel that at the end of five weeks, we're on a good track. We spent these weeks having a lot of meetings, of self-criticism and brainstorming for the time ahead. We're ready to start building a revolution on rock (not rock music as one subscriber worried), just rock.

Thanks to those of you who answered the questionnaires. They helped us in our reorganization. Those who didn't--we can understand. We weren't counting on 100% responses.

A few of the questionnaires gave us good hints that we adopted right away. Quicksilver Times sent a sample of the sheets they staple on to each potential Quicksilver story--each sheet has a space for the name of the reader/editor, a yes or no box and "comments". We've found that these sheets save duplication of work in the long run and end (pretty much) the once eternal question: "Has anyone read this story?"

The Pittsburgh Fair Witness wanted us to print the index etc. somewhere else than the inside front cover, because they often want to use/file both in different places. We haven't taken the leap yet, but we're giving it a lot of thought.

Now a couple of requests--look out for money for LNS, and look out for people. We need five or six more people in the New York office, as well as correspondents all over the world, but especially in the United States. We're going to get an ad together soon, with the hope that you will run it in your papers, and we can enlarge our staff.

And please, anywhere, anytime, call and write if you have suggestions, complaints, compliments, or questions. LNS isn't just a small office of 13 people in upper Manhattan--we depend on every person who subscribes and everybody who knows about LNS to send us articles and graphics--that's the only way we can broaden and expand our coverage.

P.S. As you can see, we have something of a space problem for this packet. Next time around we'll try to print excerpts from some of your responses to the questionnaire.

THE END-----WHEW!!!!

Two Wrongs Make a Right

Howard K. Smith: "I think in your press conference you said that traffic on the Ho Chi Minh Trail had been cut by fifty-five percent. The same day the UPI (United Press International) quoted the military command in Saigon as saying it had been cut only twenty percent, which is quite a drastic difference. Can you match those?"

President Nixon: "Yes. The military commander in Saigon was actually completely correct and so was I."

March 22, 1971

PLEASE PAY YOUR MARCH BILL!!!! PLEASE???

400 ATTEND RED BALLON CONFERENCE A LONG LESSON IN DIVISION

STONYBROOK, NEW YORK (LNS) --From all over the East Coast, 400 representatives of the New Left converged on the State University of New York at Stonybrook Friday, March 3, in an abortive attempt to form a national youth organization. Mirroring a split in the Red Balloon collective, a local student group which called the conference, the conference divided into several groups which could not resolve their political differences and were barely speaking to each other when the conference ended Sunday night.

Political friction developed in the conference over the agenda proposed by the Red Balloon collective. The agenda provided for theoretical workshops to start off the conference followed by workshops on how to implement the agreed-on political principles in a national organization. To save time and to prevent disruptive tactics by sectarian groups, the original agenda stipulated that all concrete proposals would be drafted in workshops and would be voted on in a general meeting without discussion from the floor.

A few hours after the conference officially began, claims were made that the agenda fostered sexism and elitism because a few men conversant in political theory would dominate the theoretical workshops and therefore be able to determine the outcome of the entire conference. It was also held that without a provision for general discussion from the floor, the conference would be manipulated by people from the Red Balloon collective who had time to work out in advance how they wanted the conference to go.

On Saturday, an overwhelming majority of the participants decided to abandon the original agenda and the Red Balloon leadership. The vote precipitated a split as people who wanted to follow the original agenda went downstairs to discuss the formation of a democratic centralist "Red Party" and the majority who remained consigned themselves to workshops, confusion and anarchy.

* * *

I really didn't know what was happening. There were people sprawled across tables, sitting on the backs of chairs, talking to each other, walking around looking for friends, eating sandwiches, calling back and forth across the converted cafeteria as the vote was taken. People started breaking up to go to the various workshops that had been suggested from the floor. There were workshops for men, for women, for gay men, for people into media, food co-ops, the upcoming convention in San Diego, alternative institutions and others that I didn't catch. Someone got up and announced that people into starting an anarchist organization were meeting somewhere or other. I couldn't tell if that was a joke or not.

I wandered around while the workshops were

March 11, 1972

more....

in session. At the food co-op workshop, there was a discussion of revolutionary food. The discussion centered around the fact that a lot of what we eat is ripped from the third world. I wondered if I should stop drinking coffee. I wondered if that would help a coffee picker in Brazil.

Pretty soon it was time for dinner and everyone reconvened in the main room.

After I had gotten some soup and apples, the lights went off and a NARMIC slide show on the air war in Indochina was shown. I was grateful that someone had gotten it together to run the slide projector and was impressed by the incredible arsenal of bombs being launched against the people of Indochina. There were pictures of napalmed children, American bombers, pentagon officials, the Plain of Jars which looked exactly like the craters on the moon. A woman stood up while the slides were being switched and tearfully asked all of us to remember that this was why we were gathered together. I had forgotten.

Once the lights were switched on again, it seemed that the slide show had never happened. A guy with a big bushy beard stood up and made a plea for more humane inter-personal relating at the conference. He stressed that the use of microphones and loudspeakers was macho and forced people to relate mechanically to each other. A cry for 'no microphone' came from the floor and I missed what the next four speakers said until cries of 'microphone, microphone' permitted the macho instrument to be reinstated.

There was no agenda. In order to be perfectly fair to everyone, the meeting was conducted by a rotating speaker. Understandably, discussion wandered and got off the point so many times that I doubt many people in that room even knew what the point was.

Two men from the men's workshop rapped about the importance of sensuality, as distinct from sexuality, in attaining personal liberation. They were followed by a black woman (one of a handful of Third World people at the conference) who asked what the conference was all about, who in turn was followed by a man with a newly composed poem to read. The poem was about softly falling snow in New York City, I think.

* * *

Order prevailed downstairs where about 40 people who had split off from the main body of the conference were meeting to form a "Red Party." Parliamentary procedure was strictly observed, complete with agenda, chairwoman, points of information and points of order. Discipline was valued and rules were enforced sometimes even before they were made. People were criticized for drinking and for leaving a meeting before it was adjourned although no discussion of drinking or attendance had taken place. However, the emphasis on discipline seemed to be as much a reaction to the disorder upstairs as a part of the politics of the group.

The meeting began with a discussion of what democratic centralism is and proceeded to a dis-

cussion of its merits as an organizational structure. There was a general agreement that the goal of the "Red Party" was to further socialist revolution in the U.S., but there were several different ideas about what the Red Party would do, who it would work with, and how it would actually be organized. None of these were resolved during the weekend conference.

Despite the incredible odds against them, some of the workshops succeeded in setting up structures that will continue to operate now that the conference is over. The media workshop is working on a clearing house for movement news to facilitate communication between groups out of the Washington Square Methodist Church at 133 West 4th Street in New York City.

Also working out of the same church, people from the San Diego workshop will be researching information on candidates at both the Republican and Democratic national conventions. They are also coordinating and publicizing the demonstrations in Miami and San Diego for the New York area.

The alternate institutions workshop is planning a conference in April to discuss the politics of alternate institutions and to exchange information on the practical aspects of running them.

The "Red Party" people also will continue to meet and hope eventually to set up an organization along democratic centralist principles.

* * *

Riding home from Stonybrook, I thought about some of the people who had been at the conference. There were people who saw the free expression of sensuality as their primary concern. There were people who saw the authority of one person over another as the most basic level of exploitation to combat. There were people who wanted to form a disciplined party, and there were people who didn't want to form any organization whatsoever.

That these people couldn't agree on whether to or how to get together didn't seem surprising. The radio was blaring a hit song: "Your world is my world and my world is yours." I wondered who it was talking about.

-30-

The Deductive Mind At Work

President Nixon: "Where are you going to college?"

Perry Ludy (Boys Club "Boy of the Year"): "I am interested in pre-med."

President Nixon: "You are going to be a doctor, perhaps?"

March 19, 1969

WHEN YOU ARE GOING THROUGH THE PACKETS, DON'T FORGET TO READ THE INSIDE FRONT COVER FOR CORRECTIONS! ANY OL' TIME, THAT IS.

AND DON'T FORGET TO. . . PAY YOUR BILLS!!!!!!

NWRO ANNOUNCES POOR PEOPLE'S PLATFORM FOR 1972

WASHINGTON D.C. (LNS) -- The National Welfare Rights Organization has announced a Poor People's Platform which they want to bring to the attention of the presidential candidates running for office this year. They hope by focusing on this platform, to force candidates to take a public position on poor people's issues.

The platform is a part of the NWRO's total spring program, which includes participation in the Children's March scheduled for March 25. The march was called by a number of groups in order to focus attention on the repression of children, and particularly to expose the Family Assistance Plan that is currently in Congress, which NWRO says will only contribute to the "perpetuation of a permanent slave class of poor people."

The seven points of the platform, slightly abbreviated, are:

- *The Family Assistance Plan proposed in HR-1 must be defeated.

- *All Americans must be guaranteed the right to an adequate income of \$6500 a year for a family of four.

- *Poor people must be represented in the national nominating conventions in proportion to their number in the general population.

- *All Americans should have their economic security assured through a comprehensive program which includes broadening of the minimum wage requirements, creation of meaningful public service jobs, institution of supplementary payments for those whose wages do not provide an adequate income and provision for payment of an adequate income for those unable to work.

- *All American children must be assured creative and continuing child-welfare programs designed to support and supplement every aspect of a child's life -- health, home and education.

- *Cooperation with organized groups of poor people must be recognized as the legitimate means of involving poor communities.

- *The myths about poor people and welfare must be exposed and combatted.

The NWRO project is being coordinated by David Ifshin. Questions and problems as well as help in organizing rallies and other actions can be handled through the Election Year Strategy Project, 1424 16th Street NW, Washington D.C.

-30-

"I believe that at this time, instead of talking only about and primarily about what is wrong about America, it is time to stand up and speak about what is right about America. Because, you see, what is right about America enables us to correct those things that are wrong about America. To do something, if I may borrow a phrase, about those things that are wrong."

-- Richard M. Nixon, June 24, 1970

1000 VICTIMS OF MERCURY POISONING IN IRAQ 400 DEAD FROM OUTBREAK

NEW YORK (LNS) -- As many as 400 people are dead, and Iraqi hospitals are jammed with others suffering brain damage, blindness, and paralysis -- all victims of mercury poisoning.

The epidemic started last February when a shipment of wheat seeds arrived from Canada or the United States and was distributed among the farmers of the country in an effort to counteract a drought that seriously affected crops last summer. Peasants fed the grain directly to cattle instead of planting it.

When the cattle began to show symptoms of poisoning, they were sent to the slaughterhouse and sold as meat. People who ate the meat were poisoned.

When people realized that wheat was killing them, they dumped large quantities of it into the Tigris River. As a result, the pollutions spread even further and at least one village that depends on fish from the Tigris was practically wiped out.

Mercury has served for a long time to protect seeds from insects and fungus and the bags warn against their use outside of planting. Nobody seemed to realize that very few Iraqi peasants would be able to read the warning.

As a result of growing concern over mercury and its side effects, the practice of coating seeds with it has been cut back in recent years. Nevertheless, cases like the one in Iraq happen frequently, although not in such a large scale.

In New Mexico, two years ago, three of the children in a hog-raising family suffered severe brain damage after having eaten pork from animals fed with treated seed grain.

-30-

GRANDPA LENIN

(On the occasion of his 100th birthday)

Grandpa Lenin lives in Russia,
Yet how Vietnamese I think he is.
He has the same immense forehead
As Uncle Ho;
Immense as heaven and earth,
He has the same beautiful shining eyes
As Uncle Ho;
Eyes smiling to me.
He loves us young pioneers as much
As Uncle Ho does;
The same sacred feeling.
Grandpa Lenin lives in Russia,
Yet how Vietnamese I think he is.

-- Nguyen Hong Kien, (nine
years old), 1970

PLEASE PAY YOUR MARCH BILLS.



SEE STORY ON PAGE 13.

Belfast, February 1972 -- Where Children play

Credit George Cohen/LNS

Belfast, February 1972 -- Barrier set up by the
British between Protestant and Catholic sections.

Credit George Cohen/LNS



SEE STORY ON PAGE 13

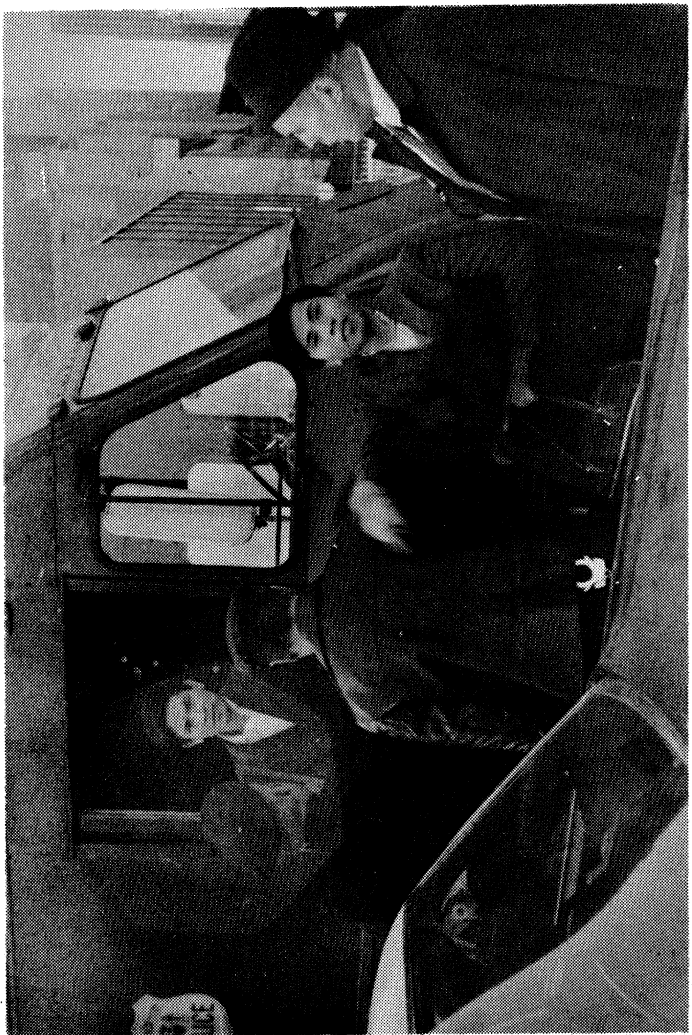
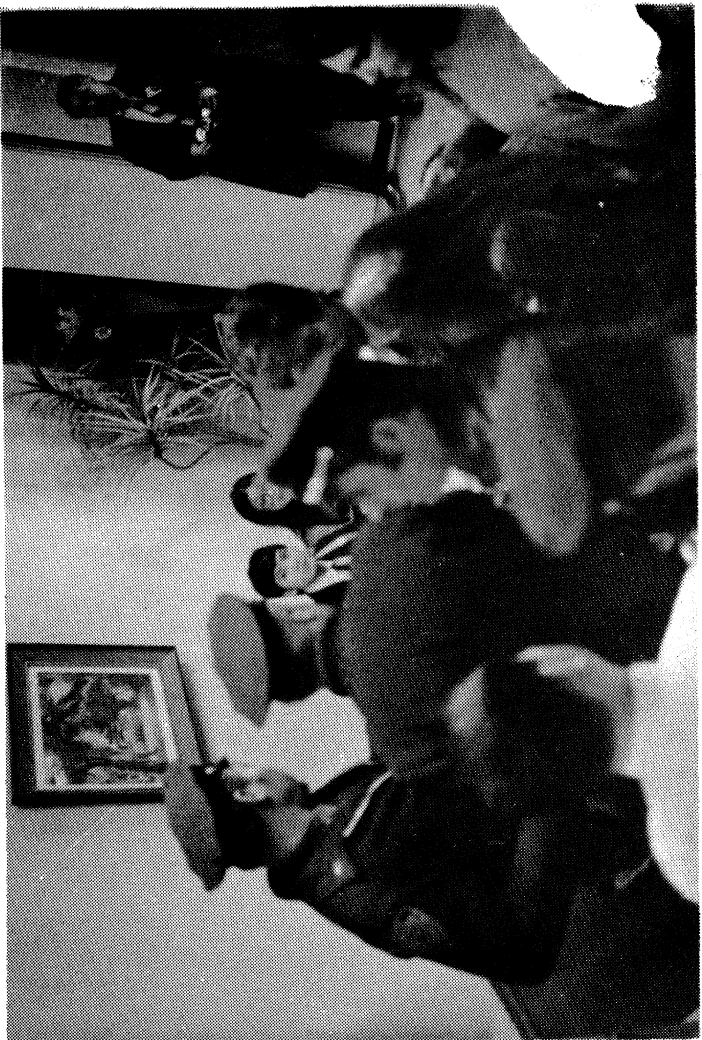
Derry, Bombarding British troops hiding behind and inside
saracens after the Women's Action Committee march.

Credit George Cohen/LNS

The Pitt River Indians march every morning of their trial
from the Indian Center on 24th and R streets to the Federal
Courthouse Building on Capitol Avenue in Sacramento.

SEE STORY ON PAGE 17

Credit Winter Rainbow/LNS



South Vietnamese students arrested for criminal trespassing at the Saigon consulate in New York.

See story on page 21.

Credit Thoi-Bao Ga/LNS

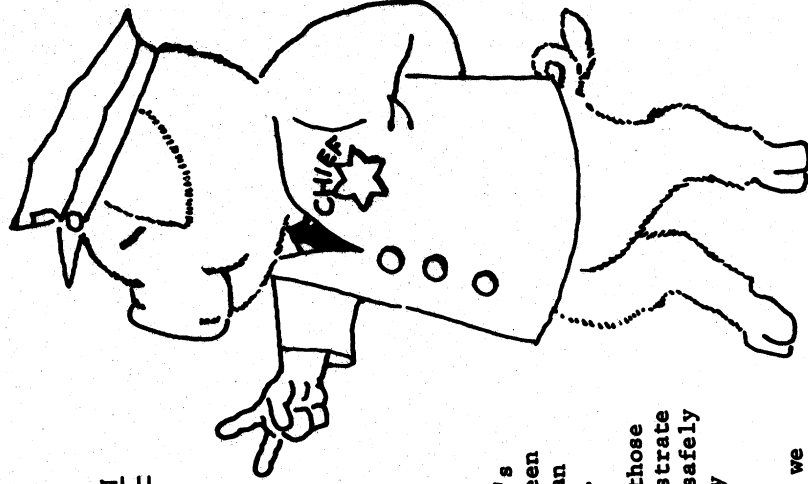
Top right: Le Anh Tu and Tran Khanh Tuyet in police custody.

Top left: Police break in and tell the students to leave. They refuse, saying that they are on Vietnamese territory and the American police have no right to give orders there.

Bottom right: Students in police custody.

Bottom left: Nguyen Thai Binh gets into police van while Vu Ngoc Con waves to the crowd.

'oink'



SUGGESTIONS FOR A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION

FROM PALO ALTO'S SUPER-PIG:

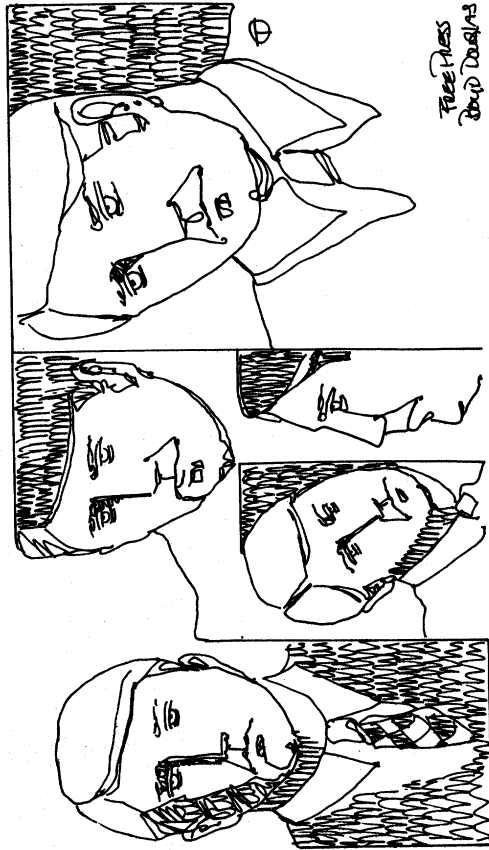
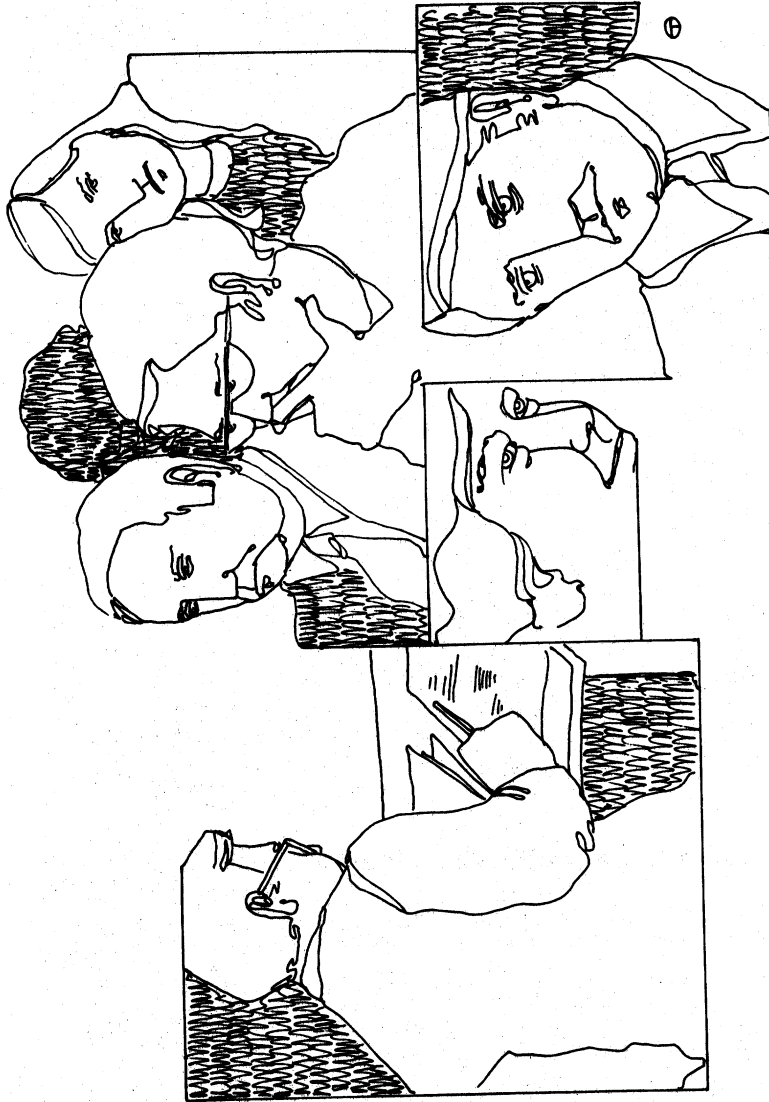
If the President and the leaders of The People's Republic of China can normalize relations between two opposing philosophies, I am sure that we can cooperate to carry on a peaceful demonstration.

We are here today to insure the safety of all those present. That includes those wishing to demonstrate peacefully. We ask that you let our officers safely guide your march and assist you in crossing any streets.

You have a right to express your feelings, but we ask that you also consider the rights of others. A large number of persons on the premises requires that we establish certain guidelines for safe movement. Therefore, your cooperation with our men in keeping clear those areas so designated as well as all ingress and egress to places or businesses is solicited.

There are a multitude of laws covering such assemblies. We don't think it necessary to list do's and don'ts, since we are sure that reason will prevail.

Barber
JIM ZURCHER
Chief of Police
(Super-Pig)



FACE PLATES
Don't Do It

Top: This leaflet was authored by the Palo Alto Chief of Police, Jim Zurcher, and distributed at a recent demonstration. Palo Alto Police complain that they don't think of Zurcher as "Super-Pig" and they resent being called "piglets" which is Zurcher's name for the force.

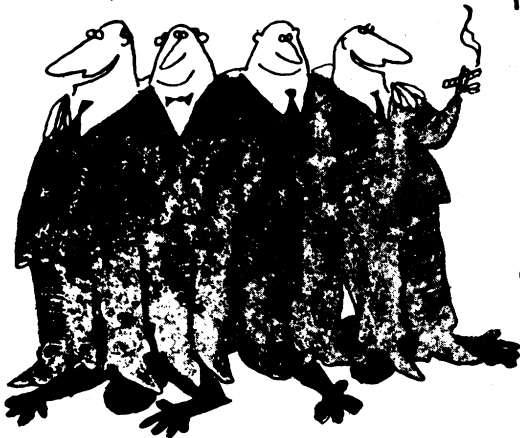
Credit LNS.

Bottom: Drawings from the Harrisburg trial. Credit Toni Truesdale/LNS
See story on page 19.

Rubber Empire -- Credit Guerilla/LNS

RUBBER EMPIRE

THE BIG FOUR OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY - GOODRICH, UNIROYAL, FIRESTONE, GOODYEAR - ROLL RIGHT OVER THE MEN WHO WORK FOR THEM....



THE MEN WHO OPERATE THESE COMPANIES OPERATE MANY MORE, REAPING TREMENDOUS PROFITS YEAR AFTER YEAR AFTER YEAR.

COMPANY PROFITS GO UP AND UP AND UP, WHILE WORKER'S WAGES GO DOWN, DOWN, AND DOWN...



POISONOUS FUMES DISABLE HUNDREDS OF WORKERS EACH YEAR WITH LUNG AND LIVER DISEASES, SOME OF WHICH ARE FATAL. THE BOSSES CARE LITTLE ABOUT THIS....



... THEY CONTROL AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, FOOD INDUSTRY, UNIVERSITIES, GOVERNMENT ON EVERY LEVEL.

THEY ARE NOW BUSY MANIPULATING THE ECONOMY IN THEIR FAVOR WHILE UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION MOUNTS AND WORKERS GET LAID OFF BY THE THOUSANDS....

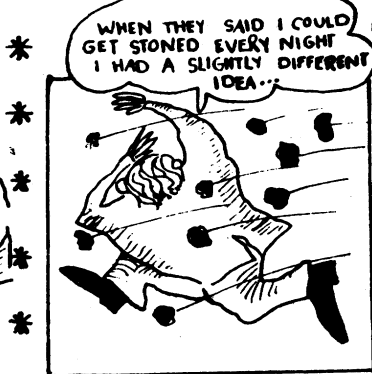


* YES "TIMES ARE BAD" THEY SAY. AND FOR WORKERS EVERYWHERE, THIS IS TRUE.

* WORKERS ARE RISING UP AGAINST THE RUBBER BARONS AROUND THE WORLD...



* ...AND FORCED BACK TO LABOR ON THE RUBBER PLANTATIONS, THIS TIME FOR NO WAGES !!



* THE FIGHT FOR PROFITS IS WAGED AGAINST MANY GROUPS, INCLUDING WOMEN... IN THE LAST YEAR WOMEN HAVE FILED MORE THAN HALF THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN THE INDUSTRY...



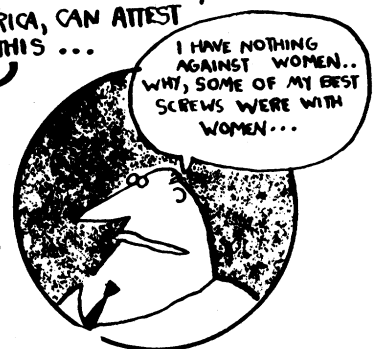
SORRY BUT TIMES ARE BAD, WE ALL HAVE TO MAKE SACRIFICES... SO I'M SACRIFICING YOU....



... AFTER FOUR DAYS OF STRIKE ACTIVITY IN LIBERIA, AFRICA, THE PRESIDENT OF THAT COUNTRY CALLED IN THE ARMY TO ARREST AND MASSACRE THE STRIKERS... IN INDONESIA, STRIKING WORKERS WERE ARRESTED AS POLITICAL PRISONERS...



THE WORLD-WIDE SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION PRACTICED BY THE RUBBER (AND OTHER) INDUSTRIES MAKE AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN HATED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. NELSON ROCKEFELLER, VISITING LATIN AMERICA, CAN ATTEST TO THIS...



THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ARE LEARNING TO HATE THE RUBBER INDUSTRY FOR ANOTHER REASON: POLLUTION FROM THE RUBBER COMPANIES CAUSES CORROSION, FILTH, DISEASE, EVEN DEATH. HOW DO THE RUBBER KINGS RESPOND?